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THE FIRST PAPER IN WHICH THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE WAS PUBLISHED.

THE "WATER CURE."

EX-SERGEANT DAVIS DESCRIBES THE PUNISHMENT

Administered to Filipino Prisoners Under Orders of Captain Glenn, of the United States Army—The Torture of the President of Igaras—The Burning of the Town by Order of the Same Officer—Men, Women and Children Forced Out Indiscriminately—Aguinaldo May Testify.

Washington, April 17.—Edward J. Davis, of Greenfield, Mass., who was a sergeant in Company M, 26th Volunteer Infantry, was before the Senate Committee on the Philippines to-day. He was present in the convent at Igaras, November 27, 1900, when the "water cure" was administered to the president of the town of Igaras. He said that, under orders from Captain Glenn, he, with a squad, had taken the president into custody on November 27th and had escorted him to the convent, where the "cure" was administered.

He repeated the story of the torture of the president, adding some details. "He was then," the witness said, "taken to the water tank and thrown upon his back, and while an interpreter stood over him, a stream of water was directed into his mouth, which was held open."

"Who gave the command for this treatment?" asked Senator Rawlins.

"Captain Glenn,"

"How was the man's mouth kept open?"

"By means of a stick."

FILLED WITH WATER.

Continuing, the witness said that, when the victim of the "cure" was filled with water, the members of the detail would force it out of him by rolling their fists over his stomach, and that the process was kept up for about ten minutes.

He described the second application of the cure as previously testified to, and corroborated Sergeant Riley in the statement that the details of this performance were under the charge of Contract Surgeon Lyons, and that Captain Glenn and Lieutenant Conger were both present when it occurred.

Mr. Davis said in reply to questions as to the physical effect of the process that the man "squealed" terribly and that his eyes were bloodshot, but the next day he was able to mount his horse and lead the scouts to the mountain. Afterward he was taken to Iloilo and placed in prison.

The witness also repeated the statement that two police officers of the town of Igaras had been subjected to the water cure. "There was," he added, "also a native school teacher there who was maltreated at the same time, but the water cure was not administered to him. He was taken into one of the back rooms of the convent by Dr. Lyons, who secured the information he wanted from him by placing two Colt's revolvers to his head, thus rendering it unnecessary to administer the cure."

"Did you see this?"

"I did."

THE TOWN BURNED.

Mr. Davis also gave the details of the burning of the town of Igaras, which he said contained about 10,000 people, but no business places. All except about fifteen houses were destroyed, and men, women and children were forced out indiscriminately.

Senator Burrows: "Who gave the order to burn the town?"

The witness: "Captain Glenn."

"To whom did he give it?"

"To Lieutenant Conger. He told the lieutenant to burn the town."

"Did you hear him?"

"I did."

The witness also said that a neighboring town, containing about 12,000 people, had been burned, but that he did not know who had given the order for its destruction.

He stated in reply to questions that the torture in all the instances mentioned had been conducted by the regular soldiers, and that they had not been participated in by the members of his regiment.

AGUINALDO MAY BE SUMMONED.

After Mr. Davis was excused the committee went into executive session to consider the advisability of summoning witnesses from the Philippines and other portions of the Orient to testify.

Senator Rawlins submitted the following names as those of men whom he thought it necessary to call:

Aguinaldo, Mabini, who was one of Aguinaldo's principal advisers; Sixto Lopez, who has been for several years in the United States in the interest of Philippine independence; Judge Pia Del Pilar, General Torres, Howard W. Bray, an Englishman who has spent many years in the Philippines, and Robert M. Collins and Harold Martin, Robert correspondents.

The committee postponed action until a full attendance of members of the committee could be secured.

FITZSIMMONS WILL MEET JEFF.

New York, April 17.—Bob Fitzsimmons sent a telegram to-day to James J. Jeffries, saying that he was convinced that the only State where a glove contest between them could be held without interference was California. Fitzsimmons further said that he would meet Jeffries anywhere in California and at any time to box for the championship of the world, and that he would leave the making of arrangements to Jeffries, he to do the best possible for all concerned.

THE BATESON MURDER TRIAL.

Lake Charles, La., April 17.—The trial of A. E. Bateson, charged with the murder of six members of the Earl family, proceeded to-day. John LeBlanc testified to seeing Bateson driving rapidly with Earl's team and mules from the scene of the murder after they were committed. Miss Maud Earl, a member of the murdered family, said a watch found on Bateson was like her brother's. Half a dozen witnesses identified Bateson and testified to his movements in Lake Charles and vicinity subsequent to the murder.

NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, April 17.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate: James S. Clarkson, New York, surveyor of customs, District of New York.

Army—Colonels to be brigadier-generals: Simon Snyder, 19th Infantry; William Auman, 19th Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel to be brigadier-general, Charles Bird, deputy quartermaster-general.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

Washington, April 17.—Confirmations by the Senate: James S. Clarkson, surveyor of customs, New York.

Postmasters—Georgia: W. E. Burch, Hawkinsville; R. S. Mandleton, Vienna; K. W. Kirkpatrick, Decatur.

Louisiana—J. A. Duplan, Patterson.

DEMOCRATS TO STAND FIRM.

Bind Themselves to Vote to Abolish the Differentials on Refined Sugar and Against the Previous Question.

Washington, April 17.—The Democrats of the House at a caucus held to-night, by a very large majority estimated at three to one, adopted the following resolution, introduced by Mr. Swanson, of Virginia:

"Resolved, That we favor the removal of the differential on refined sugar both from Cuba and elsewhere, and believe that such amendments are properly in order, and we insist that it is the duty of all Democrats to vote whenever opportunity is given to have these amendments added to the pending bill, providing for Cuban reciprocity. We are opposed to the adoption of the previous question when the bill is reported to the House, unless it shall have been properly amended in committee of the whole, as this will prevent an opportunity for just and proper amendment with recorded votes on the same."

"Resolved, further, That the action of this caucus is binding."

The caucus was rather turbulent during the early part of the evening, but toward the close the differences disappeared and it broke up amid evidences of harmony and good feeling. The action taken to-night binds the Democrats to vote to abolish the differential on refined sugar and against the previous question.

The Democratic members of the House held a caucus to-night for the purpose, if possible, of reaching an agreement to act as a unit upon the Cuban reciprocity bill, which is to be voted upon to-morrow.

Those who were instrumental in calling the caucus wanted the members of their party to present a united front upon the proposition to take the differential off refined sugar. Representative Hay, of Virginia, presided, and Representative Cowherd, of Missouri, acted as secretary. Ninety-four Democrats were present. From the very outset the caucus was of an exciting character.

Mr. Underwood, of Alabama, who got the floor immediately after the meeting was called to order, threw a bombshell into the caucus by announcing that overtures had come to him from the Republican side, by which it was to be agreed that the Republican leaders would abandon the Crumpacker resolution to investigate the Southern election laws if the delegations from the States concerned (North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Virginia) would aid the majority to close debate, and would vote against the appeals which will be taken from the decision of the chair when the motions to open up the bill to general amendment are offered.

Mr. Underwood declined to give the name of the Republican from whom these assurances regarding the abandonment of the Crumpacker resolution came, and although arguing that it was to the interests of the States involved to accept the offer made, he stated that the agreement had not been positively accepted, and for himself agreed to abide by the decision of the caucus. The Democratic vote on Wednesday to close debate came principally from the States mentioned above.

Mr. Swanson, of Virginia, offered the first definite proposition for the caucus to consider a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the caucus that the Democrats should vote solidly against the demand for the previous question in order to permit the admission of amendments to reduce the tariff and upon the question of the germaneness of such amendments if necessary, to vote to overrule the chair. He argued strongly that the Democrats should stand solidly for the motion to take off the differential on refined sugar especially as there was at least a chance of winning a victory.

To this resolution Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, offered a substitute to bind the Democrats to vote for all propositions involving a reduction of the tariff, but to leave every Democrat free to vote his convictions upon questions of parliamentary procedure. Mr. Williams maintained that under the circumstances it would be to the interests of the Democrats from the State where representations were threatened by the Crumpacker resolution to abide by the understanding reached.

During the heated debate that followed, Mr. Burleson, of Texas, asked Mr. Underwood if the Republican leaders had not silenced Mr. Crumpacker and his friends on the Republican side, who were opposed to the reciprocity bill, by agreeing to report the Crumpacker resolution, and if they were not now trying to create a defection on the Democratic side by offering to kill the resolution.

Mr. Bankhead, of Alabama, sided with Mr. Underwood and Mr. Williams, and Mr. Cooper, of Texas, and Mr. Brazzale, of Louisiana, with Mr. Swanson. The two latter strongly urged their colleagues to vote to abolish the differential on refined sugar.

QUEEN WILHELMINA'S CONDITION.

Amsterdam, April 17.—An official bulletin published to-day says her Majesty, Queen Wilhelmina, passed a somewhat less tranquil night. The fever, however, has not increased and her condition is comparatively satisfactory.

It was authoritatively declared that the report that the Queen is suffering from peritonitis and nephritis is untrue. Professor Rosenstein, the pathologist of Leyden University, it is added, was called in for consultation because the attendant physicians feared that pneumonia might set in. The danger is now regarded as passed.

MORGAN IN CONTROL.

WILL DIRECT THE AFFAIRS OF LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE

The Status of the Recent Sale Explained—All the Agreements With Messrs. Belmont and Gates Completed—There Will be No Corner or Contest for Control of the Road

—There Will be No Trouble in the Future.

New York, April 17.—The following authoritative statement respecting the Louisville and Nashville situation was made to-day by a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co.:

"The public as well as the speculative community should bear in mind these three things:

"1. There will be no corner.

"2. There will be no contest for control.

"3. J. P. Morgan absolutely controls Louisville and Nashville.

"The first is assured by Mr. Gates and the manner in which he has disposed of his stock. Mr. Belmont's statements are assurances as to the second, and J. P. Morgan & Co. are sponsors for the third.

"Further, Louisville and Nashville will be operated in the future as it has been in the past, and there will be no change.

"J. P. Morgan & Co. positively say that this status of the road remains as heretofore, except that J. P. Morgan controls and directs absolutely and without qualification.

"Those who intimate that Mr. Gates might possibly make trouble in the future, or that he is in any position to do so, are much mistaken. The only one to be reckoned with in the management of the Louisville and Nashville is Mr. Morgan. If that fact is borne in mind there will be no misunderstanding and no need of guessing. The situation is controlled by him, and that should be sufficient guarantee to everybody."

Charles W. Gates, son of John W. Gates, made several trips to the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. during the morning and conferred with Mr. Perkins, Francis Lynde Stetson, Mr. Morgan's attorney, was closeted with other representatives of the firm, and it was reported that all the essential details of the agreement between Messrs. Belmont and Gates had been completed.

Mr. Belmont had nothing to say for publication. As foreshadowed yesterday, the regular monthly meeting of the Louisville and Nashville directors, scheduled for to-day, was indefinitely postponed for lack of a quorum.

"The statement of J. P. Morgan & Co. seems to be a very thorough summing up of the situation," said August Belmont, it covers the ground and I have nothing to add to it."

John W. Gates saw Mr. Perkins at noon, but he had nothing to say for publication, except to deny a rumor that a hitch had occurred in the agreement negotiations.

Mr. Gates, when shown the Morgan statement bearing Mr. Belmont's endorsement, said:

"I fully concur with the sentiments expressed in the statement, and am glad they met with Mr. Belmont's approval."

The legal representatives of the former contending interests in Louisville and Nashville met in the afternoon, and according to trustworthy reports settled the terms of the agreement. It is not likely that the exact details will be made public, as all concerned say the matter is of a private and confidential character.

THE CRIMES ACT PROCLAMATION

Mr. Redmond Sounds a Note of Warning in the House of Commons.

London, April 17.—In the House of Commons to-day John Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader, speaking of the crimes act proclamation issued last night by the lord lieutenant of Ireland, Earl Cadogan, said an infamous conspiracy was on foot in England to foment crime in Ireland where none existed. The stories of outrage and violence in Ireland were infamous and calumnies. The Nationalists in Ireland were only governed by a contemptible minority. This statement was cheered by the Irish members.

A hundred men, continued Mr. Redmond, stood ready to replace every man sent to prison in this struggle. They entreated Mr. Wyndham, the chief secretary for Ireland, to change his policy; but if he continued it they would meet him face to face and give blow for blow. Their answer to his coercion of Ireland would be to harden their hearts, strengthen their organization and compel redress.

Mr. Wyndham replied that while it was true that there was a comparative absence in Ireland of crime against the person, the lives of people were made miserable by intimidation and boycotting. The government was not acting from political motives but as the result of a mass of information laboriously collected and carefully examined.

A motion for adjournment to discuss coercion made by Mr. Redmond was rejected by a vote of 253 to 148.

Dublin, April 17.—The Nationalist papers hail the return of the coercion regime as a boon. "We are glad. Let the Irish in America and Great Britain note it. The castle people have declared war on our rights. Let there be war," says one leading Nationalist organ.

"Proclamations will act like breeze on burning heather," declares the Freeman's Journal.

The most moderate comment considers that the government has blundered badly in returning to the methods of the eighteenth century.

ANOTHER WAR IMMINENT.

General Chaffee Preparing to Meet Dattos in Case They Refuse the Demands of the United States.

Manila, April 17.—General Chaffee has returned here from Malabang, Island of Mindanao. He says the dattos have not responded to his invitation to take part in a conference, but the datto grande came to the American camp and through him General Chaffee sent a message to the other dattos, assuring them of the friendly intentions of the United States, but warning them that they must deliver up the assassins of the American soldiers. The General remained the dattos that the island of Mindanao had passed into the possession of the United States by the treaty of Paris, and that the Americans intend to explore the country and build roads, etc., peacefully, if possible, but that they will not brook interference on the part of the native chiefs. The General added that the Americans would not interfere with religion, but will unfailingly enforce law and order and protect the American civil and military officers in the discharge of their duty.

A force of 1200 men, under Colonel Midwin, will start April 25th from Malabang for Lanao, Mindanao, leaving behind a reserve of 600 men.

General Chaffee is sending the transport Hancock to Mindanao, in case the dattos resist, which seems probable, as they muster a total of 20,000 men, of whom 600 are armed with rifles. The remainder are spearmen and bolomen. These natives are a different breed of fighters from the Filipinos. They are religious fanatics, to whom death while fighting is regarded as being a passport to heaven. The American officials hope, however, to avert a crisis.

JEALOUSLY LEADS TO MURDER.

Trinity, N. C., April 17.—After being shot last night by Ed. Sawyer, his rival in love, Lawson Parker, aged 17, is dead, and Sawyer has fled. Both Parker and Sawyer are white men of good morals. Parker had escorted the young lady home from a party when Sawyer laylaid him in the woods and shot him in the neck.

INSURANCE MEN WILL RESUME BUSINESS.

Vicksburg, Miss., April 17.—Assistant Chief Marks, of the fire department, has resigned. The result will be a reorganization of the fire department and a resumption of business by the fire insurance companies, all of whom several days ago had refused to write any more risks on Vicksburg.

Miscellaneous.

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Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

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